

Health - 1919

DALLAS TEX NEWS

JULY 8, 1918

SANITATION AND FLIES TO BE DISCUSSED AT NEGRO MEETING.

Sanitation and flies will be discussed at a meeting of negroes to be held at the Chautauqua tent, Central avenue and Bryan street, at 8:45 o'clock tonight. Dr. A. W. Carnes of the City Board of Health will deliver a lecture on the origin, history and effect of the common housefly. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

Dr. Charles Morgan will advise the colored people how to conserve their physical and financial strength.

Two negro choirs will render special music. A "negro jubilee song" program will be a feature of the meeting.

Special seats will be reserved for the whites who desire to hear the jubilee music.

NEGROES RAISE FUND

JANUARY 30, 1919

Health Campaign Began Last Night.

The health campaign among Columbia negroes opened last night at Zion Baptist Church. About 600 attended the meeting which was in the interest of the negro tuberculosis camp. Much enthusiasm was displayed by the assembly and the addresses were instructive and interesting.

Dr. Goodwin presided and introduced the following speakers: Bishop Chappelle, Dr. Dillard, Dr. Durham and Editor Fred Moore of the New York Age. The collection of the evening amounted to \$170 and an additional \$380 is in hand.

The negroes of Columbia are interested in the project and a State-wide campaign will produce great results.

TO HARD INSTITUTE FOR NEGRO WORKERS

9-26-19

Under the auspices of the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis association a Social Service Institute will be held on September 23-26, from 6:30 to 10:00 o'clock p. m. Morehouse college has extended the use of its classrooms for this institute, the purpose of which is to give to the zone choirmen and other workers a vision of the character of work to be done in the various neighborhoods and the best method to employ in doing it. The conference will cover the following subjects:

Child welfare. Which subject will consist of four periods and will include exhibits and discussions of child problems.

Home nursing. Will consist of practical talks and demonstrations of the care of the sick.

Community service. In this period different speakers will present the topics of community gardening and community centers.

Much interest is being shown in this institute and as the number in attendance is to be limited, applications have been made in advance with the acceptance of thirty-nine people who have paid their initiation fees.

FLAT FOOT THEORY

ABOUT THE BLACKS

EXPLODED BY WAR

Washington, November 13.—The theory that most negroes have flat feet was exploded by the war, Dr. A. B. Jackson, superintendent of Mercy hospital, Philadelphia, told a negro reconstruction and adjustment conference in session at

Howard university. But the war likewise revealed through the draft, Dr. Jackson added, that the percentage of social diseases is three times as high among negroes as whites.

Other speakers at the conference, which is attended by both negroes and whites, were Dr. W. F. Draper, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Julia Lathrop, Charles Edward Russell, New York; Assistant Secretary of Labor Post and E. C. Brown, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE MD. AMERICAN

JUNE 9 1919
13 SPEECHES TO 2,212

Dr. Hughes, Negro Social Hygiene Lecturer, Making Good Progress

Thirteen speeches to 2,212 persons up until February 15, is the record of Dr. W. J. Hughes negro who is delivering lectures on social hygiene under the auspices of the bureau of venereal disease of the State Board of Health. Negro employees of industries of various kinds, and negro schools, heard most of the thirteen lectures.

W. H. Holtzclaw, principal of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, has written Lieut. C. A. Abele, director of the bureau complimenting highly Hughes' work.

NEGROES AID FIGHT

ON TUBERCULOSIS

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION

MARCH 27, 1918
An important meeting of the representative colored people of Atlanta will be held at Big Bethel church at 4:30 o'clock today. The purpose of this meeting is to arouse interest in the medico-educational campaign, which was inaugurated last year under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis association.

Teachers of the public schools, the ministers, nurses and doctors, insurance agencies, Parent-Teacher clubs, Kindergarten association are to be present. The seventh grade pupils of the colored schools will sing.

Further preparations for the campaign will be announced at this meeting.

TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

The East Tenn

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6—The Tennessee Colored Tuberculosis society

was organized here for the purpose of fighting tuberculosis among the

Negroes of the state. The organization is affiliated with the Tennessee

Anti-Tuberculosis association.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL

OCTOBER 8 1919

NEGROES JOIN DRIVE.

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Will Be

Opened Today.

A state-wide drive for \$10,000 for the prevention of tuberculosis among the negroes of the state will be opened today by the members of the Tennessee Colored Anti-Tuberculosis Association, of which Dr. W. T. Vernon is president. The local Memphis committee, which is composed of Dr. Vernon, Dr. T. O. Fuller and R. M. Roddy, will meet today in the board room of the Solvent Savings Bank.

The committee will work out the details of the drive, which is to be held in conjunction with the local campaign of the Memphis Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which is to raise its \$90,000 through solicitations and the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals.

TAMPA FLA TIMES

JULY 21, 1919

COLORED PEOPLE CLEAN UP WEEK

That cleanliness is next to Godliness will be emphasized all this week by pastors of colored churches, the Ministerial Alliance of colored ministers having named this as Clean-up Week.

Rev. J. S. Braswell, pastor of St. Paul's A. M. E. church, is president, and Rev. G. D. Griffin, of Beulah Baptist church, secretary. An advisory committee will be named tomorrow representing all colored denominations. Systematic work will be begun to clean up premises, cut weeds, scrub floors and windows and in general make things spick and span.

THE HEALTH OF COLORED TROOPS

Lt. Biegel - 6/14/19

THE NEGRO is constitutionally a "better physiological machine" than the white man. This is the conclusion drawn by experts from the military examinations and experiences of the past few years as reported by the editor of the "Current Comment" page in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 17). Students of eugenics, he says, point out that certain races have unconsciously varied in their choices of partners in such a way as to bring about differing conditions, with respect to resistance to disease, to mental capacity, and to moral quality. Of these, the resistance to disease is susceptible of most accurate estimation because it can be considered on the basis of statistical information. He goes on:

"A peculiarly valuable instance is afforded by the comparison of white men and negroes in the United States Army. The numbers are sufficiently large to give some semblance of validity to the deductions which they permit. The white and colored troops live under equally good sanitary conditions and are examined with equal diagnostic skill. A study of the sort indicated has recently been reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Love and Major Davenport, who have undertaken an analysis of more than half a million admissions to sick report in our Army, including more than 15,000 for the colored troops. For many maladies the morbidity-rate is the same in the two races. The army officers have, however, ascertained from the statistics that the colored troops are relatively less resistant to diseases of the lungs and pleura as well as to certain general diseases, like tuberculosis and smallpox; they are also much more frequently infected with venereal diseases and suffer wide-spread complications of these diseases. Love and Davenport point out, on the other hand, that in general the skin not only on the surface of the body, but also that which is infolded to form the lining of the mouth and nasopharynx, is much more resistant to microorganisms in negroes than in white men. The white skin seems to be relatively a degenerate skin in this respect. Furthermore, the nervous systems of the uninfected negroes show fewer cases of instability than those of white men. Thus there is far less neurasthenia, there are fewer instances of psychopathic states, and there is only half as much alcoholism in colored as in white troops. Nutritional disorders . . . are also less common among the negroes. As Love and Davenport describe the uninfected negro, 'he seems to have more stable nerves, has better eyes, and metabolizes better. Thus, in many respects the uninfected colored troops show themselves to be constitutionally better physiological machines than the white men.'"

Health - 1919.

Dr. Minton Outlines Idea Carried Out in Growth of the Philadelphia Clinic

The New York Age
(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Whittier Centre has been in existence in this city since 1893, having for its purpose the study and practical solution of the Negro city problems. Among its directors are the Rev. William A. Credit, Dr. Henry M. Minton and the Rev. Henry L. Phillips. One of the most important phases of its work has been the establishment of a tuberculosis clinic for Negro patients, conducted by Negro physicians and workers.

Now an extension of this work is proposed through an advisory committee of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The purpose is to draw up a program that may enlist the attention of those engaged in similar efforts throughout the country. Dr. Minton defines the medical social work as follows:

"For many years it has been agreed that the so-called tuberculosis problem is one deserving special attention on the part of physicians, social workers, and all other members of the community who are imbued with a spirit of helpfulness toward their fellowman. As is well known to almost every person who stops to read or listen, the Negro is especially susceptible to this plague. In proportion to the Caucasian his death rate from consumption being about three times as great. It is realized that this is not a racial characteristic in that it signifies a pathological weakness peculiar to Negroes, but rather that it is a condition of lessened bodily resistance brought about by certain economic factors, living conditions and lack of hygienic training which their peculiar position in our communities has subjected them to. Consequently, it seems reasonable that if the propaganda of devising means to reduce the mortality rate of tuberculosis among the general public is worthy of effort and support, that of doing the same thing among Negroes is especially worthy of extraordinary effort.

"It might be felt by many that any propaganda to ameliorate a condition among the entire population would necessarily reach every group of that population. But experience is demonstrating every day that the best way to carry any message to any group, especially where that group is in any way segregated, is through members of that group. Dr. Landis, President of the Whittier Centre, has for a long time, felt that the most efficient way to carry to Negroes the lessons which the tuberculosis clinic aims to carry to its patients and their families, would be by establishing a clinic for Negroes, conducted by Negro physicians and workers. In accordance with this idea, by his direction, such a clinic was established at the Henry Phipps Institute about four

together experts in public health work from many states.

Among the national agencies represented will be the American Red Cross including its Bureau of After Care, Home Service, Junior Red Cross, Department of Nursing and Bureau of Public Health Nursing; the Federal Board of Vocational Education; the National Social Unit Organization; the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor; Council of National Defense; the War Department which will be represented by several officers of the medical corps, the United States Public Health Service and the National Tuberculosis Association.

A special invitation to attend the conference has been extended to Red Cross workers by Dr. Eaves and Harry L. Hopkins, Director of Civilian Relief, Gulf Division, American Red Cross, New Orleans. Among the Red Cross officials who will speak and their topics are "Publicity," Homer W. Borst, Gulf Division, New Orleans; "Re-instatement of the Tuberculous Soldier Into Civilian Life," Paul L. Benjamin, Director, Bureau of After Care, Washington, D. C.; "Public Health Nursing," Miss Jan Van de Vrede, Director of Nursing, Southern Division, Atlanta; "Home Service Care of Tuberculous Soldiers," Harry L. Hopkins, New Orleans; "The Modern Health Crusade," Miss Mary A. Abel, Southern Division, Atlanta.

Among other subjects to be discussed will be "Health Education of the Civilian Population," "A Complete Community Program for the Control of Tuberculosis," "The Experience of the Army as an Aid to Medical Knowledge of Tuberculosis," "Adequate Care of the Tuberculous Soldier," and "The Tuberculous Negro."

The city and county health officers of Alabama have received a special invitation to attend the medical session on Thursday afternoon, January 23rd. Thursday evening a popular meeting will be held at which a health play will be presented by the Birmingham Junior Red Cross and motion pictures will be shown by T. B. Kidner, Special Adviser, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, who will talk on the methods of training disabled soldiers. The pictures will show similar work being done in Canada.

Community programs of health work will be presented by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, who is in charge of the \$100,000 health demonstration being carried on at Framingham, Mass., by the National Tuberculosis Association. A similar demonstration in a section of Cincinnati will be described by Courtenay Dinwiddie of the National Social United Organization. Among those who will discuss the problem of

the "Tuberculous Negro" will be Dr. F. A. McKenzie, President, Fisk University, Nashville; Miss Rosa Lowe of Atlanta; Dr. L. B. McBrayer of the North Carolina State Board of Health and Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association.

The states included in the conference district are Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky.

Bolton Smith of Memphis is President of the conference and Dr. Eaves is Secretary. S. H. Oliver of Lafayette is Vice-President for Alabama.

CONFERENCE HELD ON TUBERCULOSIS

Birmingham, Ala., January 24.—Leaders of the Red Cross and tuberculosis section of the south arrived Friday morning to attend the session of the southern tuberculosis conference, among them being W. J. Leppert, of New Orleans, head of the home service work of the Gulf division, and Mrs. Catherine H. Moberly, director in charge of women's home department, Gulf division.

Dr. S. W. Selch, state health officer of Alabama, had a conference with leaders of the anti-tuberculosis movement this morning.

One experienced nurse will be attached to each Red Cross chapter of the south during 1919 to especially look after all tuberculosis cases, and to prevent spread of the disease.

Paul L. Benjamin, of Washington, D. C., associate director of the bureau of after care of disabled soldiers and sailors, for the Red Cross, followed. He discussed the problem of reinstating tubercular soldiers into civil life. Miss Jan Van de Vrede, Atlanta, headed a round table discussion of public health nursing. Miss de Vrede is director of nursing, southern division of the Red Cross.

The discussion of problems relating to tubercular soldiers was continued during luncheon by James P. Faulkner, of Atlanta, regional secretary of the National Tuberculosis Association.

"The tubercular negro" was discussed Friday afternoon by Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Fisk University, Nashville, speaking on "Health Education of the Negro," and Miss Rosa Lowe, of Atlanta, secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of that city, who spoke on "Organization of Negroes."

Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association, of New York, talked on "Special Hospital Provision for Negroes," and the discussion closed with a talk by Dr. L. B. McBray, of North Carolina, who told of health organization and education among the negroes of North Carolina.

SCHEVITZ REVIEWS TUBERCULAR WORK

Association Secretary De-

scribes First-Year Efforts.

The December number of the Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association contains a review of the first year's work of the Oklahoma Tuberculosis Association. The article is written by Jules Schevitz, general secretary of the tuberculosis association.

The report shows that there were sold in Oklahoma in 1917 \$40,093.67 worth of Red Cross Christmas seals, an increase of 2,000 percent over the sales of the year before. Sales in Oklahoma City were \$8,847.92. During the campaign, lectures were delivered in all parts of the state, and more than 145,000 pieces of literature were distributed.

No Local Societies.

The association has adopted definitely the policy of establishing no local societies until it is familiar with the local health conditions and until the local society could be furnished with a competent public health nurse to carry on the work. The purpose of this action was to prevent the formation of organizations which could carry on no active work.

At the end of the first year local societies had been formed in Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee, and Shawnee. The Oklahoma City society employs one public health nurse. The local organization in Muskogee employs one full-time white nurse, and one part-time colored nurse, the latter working among the negroes. A public health nursing institute was being conducted to train public health nurses for other cities.

Reports on Soldiers.

Through local Red Cross societies the State Tuberculosis Association receives reports on all soldiers discharged with tuberculosis. A nurse is sent to the home of every such soldier to give him and his family the necessary instruction.

During the first year the association was instrumental in having thorough-going public health surveys conducted in Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee, Bartlesville and Shawnee.

An educational campaign consisting of the display of lantern slides in more than 150 moving picture theaters for a period of three months, the showing of an original exhibit of thirty-six hand-painted panels, and the distribution of daily health guide charts in more than 6,000 school rooms was conducted.

Negro Lecturer Employed.

Because of the prevalence of tuberculosis among the negro and Indian races, the association has given them special attention. A colored lecturer speak to people of his race, and it is employed a part of the time to planned to employ as many colored public health nurses as possible.

The main feature of the plans for the year 1919 was the getting of an appropriation for the establishment of an adequate system of tuberculosis sanatoria in the state. The association believes that there should be as

many beds in tuberculosis sanatoria as there are annual deaths from tuberculosis. If this standard were accepted, Oklahoma should have 3,000 beds for the treatment of the disease.

NEGRO NURSE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Nashville
RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS
10-7-1919

A colored public health nurse to go around the state to instruct colored people infected with tuberculosis how to cure themselves and to keep from infecting their friends and neighbors is one of the big features of the program of the Tennessee Colored Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which recently held a meeting in practically all the cities of the state to co-operate with the Tennessee Anti-Tuberculosis Association in their annual campaign to sell Red Cross Christmas Seals to gather funds for the coming year.

The colored Association, recently organized by Prof. Ambrose Calivar, of Fisk University, is being enthusiastically sponsored by the most prominent colored Tennesseans among whom are Dr. W. T. Vernon of Memphis, Dr. N. D. Shamberger of Chattanooga, Mrs. Cora E. Burke of Knoxville and Prof. W. D. Hawkins of Nashville.

In a speech before the local society in Nashville recently, Professor Calivar told of the great need for public health work among our people in this state. According to figures obtained by the professor from the state department of health in some counties the death rate showed a ratio of three to one against that of the white population and that in very nearly all of the counties the death rate among the colored people from this scourge was higher than that among the white population.

While some of these figures can be laid to the fact that the colored population out numbers the white people still the death rate is much too high among both races, said Prof. Calivar. "Our association is to co-operate with the white association in obtaining larger wards in under hospitals and in those now under course of construction.

"Due to the fact that the state board of health is extremely short of funds their public health and educational work is not as large as it should be and our organization will very properly co-operate with the white organization in all matters, which will better health conditions among our people. Tuberculosis is curable, preventable and controllable and we must work through not only preventable and curative measures, but we must also

educate our children and our people in how to lead healthy happy lives.

"This campaign is the first statewide public health campaign ever held in the South by a colored organization and it is up to us to put the thing over in a way which will lead to bigger and better things for our people. It is an ancient fact that the more healthy a race of people the more wealthier they are and so a small investment in this organization is going to reap big profits in better health."

BETTER HEALTH HOMES FARMS AND SCHOOLS

The Afro-American
Motto of New Organization

In Tennessee to Promote Better Relations Between Races

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 30.—Colored leaders representing every section of Tennessee assembled in conference at the Colored Branch Y. M. C. A. on Friday, September 26, and perfected an organization to be known as the People's Co-operative League of Tennessee, and announcing as its aim the fostering of, (1) a better understanding and relation between the races; (2) better health; (3) better schools; (4) better homes; (5) better farms; (6) better citizenship.

W. J. Hale, Nashville, was elected president; executive secretary, Robert E. Clay, Bristol; treasurer, B. M. Roddy, Memphis. The organization voted to select an executive committee to be composed of one hundred men and women from the citizenship of the entire state, all sections to be equally represented.

"The Negro does not condone crime, but rather favors the full punishment for the criminal following a fair and impartial trial in our courts," said President W. J. Hale, who is head of the Agricultural and Industrial State Normal. There is a growing sentiment for a better understanding between the leaders of the races, and no other people are more desirous of getting together and discussing the problems freely that confront us, with an idea of bringing about an amicable adjustment, than does the Negro."

R. E. Clay, who was chosen executive secretary of the organization, is experienced in the work, having been for years connected with welfare work among the race in the state. He is president of the Washington-Sullivan Counties Negro Business League, and in the section where he resides, much progress has been made as the result of his efforts.

COLORED STAFF FOR THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Independent
The United States public health service, in co-operation with the state boards of health, is promoting a nationwide campaign to educate all the people of the country on the dangers of the venereal diseases and the ne-

cessity for proper sex education; and to more effectually reach the colored population, a staff of colored workers has been appointed to secure the co-operation of colored individuals, institutions, organizations and public factions.

11-15-19.
The campaign includes medical, educational, law enforcement and social service activities. Two physicians, members of the staff, will be continuously in the field, and an assistant educational director and a secretary will be on duty at the bureau. The success of the campaign depends upon the interest and help of every citizen and organized group, and the bureau is asking the citizens in every community to assist in this important work.

The Chamberlain-Kahn bill passed by congress in July, 1918, created the inter-departmental social hygiene board and established in the bureau of the public health service the division of venereal diseases. This legislation was enacted to meet the national need for venereal disease control and proper sex education.

The earlier efforts for venereal disease control were the immediate response to the demand for war measures to conserve the health necessary to efficient man-power. But the results of the examination of the men gave the important information that the venereal disease danger was in largest measure a problem of the communities from which the men came, everywhere in the United States. Five-sixths of the men in the camps who had these diseases were infected before entering military service.

Special efforts will be made to secure proper treatment for infected persons and to make it known that the venereal diseases are dangerous, and, if neglected, or not treated well enough and long enough to be cured, will do even greater harm in later life.

And, in order that the lack of proper knowledge of sex matters as a cause of these diseases may be removed, special lectures will be given and literature for boys and young men, girls and young women, parents, educators and the general public will be supplied through the state board of health and the U. S. public health service.

SOUTH'S EFFICIENCY REDUCED BY MALARIA

The Constitution
New York, November 30.—Experiments by the Rockefeller Institute on controlling malaria in the southern states show that in the av-

erage southern community it is cheaper to prevent malaria than to have it—in other words, that this scourge, which greatly reduces the working efficiency of the population in many sections, can be brought under effective control for less money than is ordinarily spent in doctor's bills by malaria patients. An account of the institute's work in this direction which has been in progress since 1914 is given in the annual report of the organization.

Campaigns undertaken in six Arkansas towns of from 1,000 to 3,000 population in which the disease in a severe form was widely prevalent, resulted in reducing the number of physicians' calls in malaria cases by 97.8 per cent in the most favorable instance and by 74.4 per cent under the least favorable circumstances, at an initial per capita cost of from 46 cents to \$1.45. At Crossett, Ark., a town of 2,029 people, in which physicians in 1915 paid 2,500 calls on malaria patients, the number of calls fell in 1916 to 741, in 1917 to 200, and in 1918 to 73, the per capita cost in each of the three years being \$1.24, 63 cents and 53 cents.

"At \$2.00 per physician's call," the report states, "Crossett has been paying annually more than four and one-half times as much in doctors' bills alone for the privilege of having malaria as it expended in 1918 for the upkeep of the work which kept it practically free from malaria and from the mosquito as a pest. The annual doctors' bill of Hamburg (a second center of experiment) for malaria had been eight times the cost of protection in 1918. In the four other communities, the annual payment for physicians' calls would cover even the relatively heavy cost of first-year operations almost one and a half times over. And the doctors' bill is but an insignificant fraction of malaria's total cost to the community."

THE DEATH RATE OF COLORED RACE

IT IS PASSING THE BIRTH RATE IN BALTIMORE.

BUT THE POPULATION GROWS

ANNISTON ALA EVE STAR
AUGUST 11, 1919
Increase Is Due to Importation—

The Birth Rate for the White Population Exceeds the Death Rate—
Interesting Facts in the Annual Report of Health Commissioner
Blake—Deaths Due to Accidents.
Child Hygiene.

Dr. John D. Blake, city health commissioner, in his annual report to the Mayor and City Council, brings out the fact that the birth rate for the colored population in Baltimore is not keeping pace with the death rate, while statistics showed that the birth rate for the white race exceeds that of the death rate. Dr. Blake says:

"The total population of Baltimore (census 1910) was 594,637; whites, 505,628; colored, 89,009. While these figures represented the population of Baltimore eight years ago, they in no

way give an adequate idea of our present population. We have not only had since that time an increased normal growth in the population, but for the last two years, a rapid abnormal increase by reason of war conditions, which doubtless has increased our population at least 200,000.

"The deaths for the colored population for the last five years have exceeded the births by 2,225, while in the white race the increase of births over deaths has been 18,279. Notwithstanding this fact, there has been a gradual increase in the colored population of the city from 86,039 in 1913, to 89,010 in 1917. This increase in population has been due entirely to importation and gives some idea of how the colored race is selecting Baltimore as a future home.

"The total number of births reported in 1917 was 14,950. The white births numbered 12,582, and the colored were 2,368.

WHITE AND COLORED BIRTHS.

"The total births per 100,000 population were 25.14. The rate for the white race was 24.88, and the colored race 26.60.

"The total number of deaths for 1917 was 11,364. The death rate for the white race was 16.34 per 1,000, and for the colored race was 33.73.

"The total death rate in Baltimore for 1917, less non-residents, was 17.79. The total death rate, including non-residents, was 19.11.

"The mortality for certain diseases is much greater among the colored than among the white race; for instance, in tuberculosis the whole increase in the death rate for 1917 was found in the colored race, in all forms of tuberculosis. The table for this disease shows that in recent years there has been a considerable improvement in the death rate for whites, but very little for colored.

"The death rate in children under one year of age was 15.69 per cent. of the whole number of deaths, and notwithstanding this high rate, the percentage of deaths under one year of age of the total deaths has fallen gradually from 29 per cent. in 1889, to 15.69 per cent. in 1917, a fall of almost 50 per cent. in 22 years; it is still entirely too high, and it is to be hoped that with the improved conditions and special efforts that are being put forth by the Health Department, ably assisted by the various agencies now engaged in child welfare work, that our showing in the future will be decidedly more favorable.

DEATH STATISTICS.

"The total number of deaths in Baltimore city, including the deaths at Bay View and Sydenham Hospital, were 11,364, as against 10,669 in 1916, an increase of 695. The crude death rate for 1917 was 19.17 per thousand living population, calculated on an estimated population of 594,613, an increase of .93 per thousand over 1916. The crude rate for whites was 16.54, and for colored 33.73. It will be noted that the mortality in the colored race is 104 per cent. greater than in the white race, a considerable increase over 1916, when it was 94.5 per cent.

"It is eminently important and I recommend," says Dr. Blake, "that a bureau of child hygiene, along broad and adequate lines be established in the department, including provisions for maternity clinics, prenatal care, milk stations, scientific instruction, personal hygiene, with a corps of trained physicians and nurses."

COLORED MAN HAS BETTER BODY

An article on the American negro in the Journal of the American Medical Association is reminiscent of some of the "white hope" discussions that preceded the Willard-Johnson fight a few years ago.

Which is the "better man" in a physical sense—the white man or the negro?

After comparing the records of the whites and blacks in the United States army, where they lived under exactly the same conditions, the writer concludes that the negro is a "better physiological machine."

From unprejudiced statistics, it appears that the negro is less subject to disease than the white man. He has less power of resistance to certain diseases, for example tuberculosis and smallpox; but in general he resists disease germs better.

The negro has a healthier skin. This is particularly true of the "infolded skin" which forms the lining of the mouth, nose and throat. White skins, in comparison, are characterized as "degenerate."

Furthermore, negro nerves are found to be stronger, "less unstable." Negroes are not so subject to alcoholism. They have better eyes and better digestion.

This, naturally, is not calculated to minister to the racial pride of the Caucasian, who likes to feel that he is the acme of the human race in every particular. Thinking men, however, recognize that there is a law of compensation which pays the price for every gain. The white man seems to have paid with his body for what he gains otherwise.

URBAN LEAGUE ENDS

HEALTH WEEK SUNDAY

The efforts put forth by the Urban League and nearly every other uplift organization in Greater New York to make Negro Health Week a big success this year ended auspiciously Sunday, closing day, when Prof. John R. Hawkins, spoke at three meetings on "Health and Happiness."

In the morning, at Union Baptist Church, Dr. Albert S. Reed presided. Mr. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, spoke on the splendid co-operation which the welfare organizations had given the league in conducting the campaign. Fred R. Moore introduced Dr. Hawkins.

Dr. John Hope, president Morehouse College, presided at the afternoon meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. hut. Remarks were made by Miss Elizabeth Walton, chairman New York Urban League, and a vocal solo was rendered by Mme. Lula Robinson-Jones. Mr. Hawkins spoke before a large crowd. He was introduced by E. K. Jones, executive secretary.

The evening session was held at Carlton Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, with Miss Jessie Hixon, superintendent Brooklyn Association for Improving Conditions Among the Poor, presiding. Dr. Laura M. Riegelman, borough chief, Brooklyn Health Department, spoke along lines of health, and Robert J. Elzy, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League, spoke of the work of the Brooklyn

conditions among Negroes entitled "The Health Question of the Man Next Door," written by Dr. Algernon B. Jackson of Philadelphia. In this article Dr. Jackson first shows that the Negro is not altogether an unhealthy menace, as he has been regarded, and that he should get a human chance to preserve his health integrity. The high death rate and ill health accredited to the race is due to the fact that he is the victim of circumstances imposed by American prejudice, not because of any racial defect.

That the race is beginning in a small way to overcome the conditions making for ill health is noted by Dr. Jackson, although he states that those who are devoting their lives to this work are not getting the support that they should from either race. The policy of segregation adopted in some cities is cited as evidence that all Negroes are not content to live amid vicious surroundings forced upon them. Welfare work in the part of large corporations for Negro employees is one of the things urged by the writer.

All in all the article is to be considered as a distinct gain for the cause of health advancement, both on account of its vigorous and outspoken treatment, as well as the medium in which it appears. All those interested in the health problems of the race should read it.

Other members of the party were Dr. V. Morton Jones, Robert T. Givens, N. B. Dodson and Mervin Tredwell. In the evening at Abyssinian Baptist Church Dr. E. P. Roberts and Miss Eva Bowles were the speakers at a Health Forum.

Dr. Hawkins in speaking on "Health and Happiness," said in part:

"The very subject itself presents the idea to be treated from a scientific standpoint, but whether or not we accept of the statement, it is very evident this morning that health and happiness are intimately related and so entwined that you cannot separate them. One comes by reason of association of material conditions, and other by what man lives on as related to his body.

"What is the man? Is this the man, this pile of bones and structure of matter? That is only the animal part of man. The animal moves, feels, makes his contribution to the development of the world.

"This place in which we live, this city of the development of the master mind."

QUESTION OF HEALTH

The New York Medical Journal is a weekly review of medicine established in 1843. It is an authoritative exponent of the medical profession, containing valuable contributions on original topics by leading physicians and surgeons. In the issue of May 17, appeared a most significant article relating to health conditions among Negroes entitled "The Health Question of the Man Next Door," written by Dr. Algernon B. Jackson of Philadelphia. In this article Dr. Jackson first shows that the Negro is not altogether an unhealthy menace, as he has been regarded, and that he should get a human chance to preserve his health integrity. The high death rate and ill health accredited to the race is due to the fact that he is the victim of circumstances imposed by American prejudice, not because of any racial defect.

are at 1541 Fourteenth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. as the chief speaker. Associated with Secretary Hubert and Prof. Hawkins on the tour were Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, Dr. A. S. Reed, Fred R. Moore, N. B. Dodson, Dr. V. Morton Jones, R. J. Elzy, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League, Robert F. Givens, industrial secretary of the New York League and M. J. Treadwell, secretary to E. K. Jones.

CLEAN UP SECOND WARD

A large part of the Second Ward is to be scrubbed, raked and gardenized by a corps of colored men, women and children under the leadership of Mr. Lane of the Wabash avenue department of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Lane is starting a campaign which is double-headed. For instance, "tin-can" day comes on April 26, when, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock boys and girls will scrape the alleys, highways and back yards and front yards for tin cans, large and small. The can corps will carry the tin cans by hundreds to certain designated spots in the community, where they will be counted. The person collecting the largest number of cans, with 300 as a minimum, will receive a prize of \$5 in gold; the next best will be \$3.50 and the third best will receive a bathing suit.

Mr. Lane invites children, young and old, including the cutest of Second Ward pickaninnies, to participate. Persons desiring to compete for prizes will please send their names and address to the Wabash avenue department or to the Chicago Defender, clean-up department.

"We are getting the assistance of the business men of this neighborhood, who have agreed to finance the prize end of the contest," commented Mr. Lane. "We want the people of this section of Chicago not only to clean up their yards, but to make them bloom and yield food. We are therefore making arrangements to stimulate a very extensive gardening campaign throughout the ward among the Colored population and are ready not only to assist mothers and children in cultivating and planting small plots, but we will agree also to divide various vacant lots into gardening spots so that near-by residents may cultivate the same."

Clean Up—South Side Slogan

The population of the South Side has almost doubled in the past three years and expansion has been slow, due to the fact that the white people in the adjoining neighborhoods object to our tenants on the grounds that they cause property to depreciate in value. This is not true of all Race residents, and after May 3 it will not be true of any, for the observance of "clean-up week," beginning April 26, will transform the appearance of property to a considerable degree. The Business Men's Association and other organizations are co-operating. Many of the pastors will preach sermons on "cleanliness" Sunday, April 27. Instead of the term "Black Belt" we will demand the name of "Spotlessville."

AUSTIN, TEX.
TEXAS PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION BEGINS ACTIVITY
The Texas Public Health Association has recently added to its field forces a lecturer to Negroes, Dr. Rivers Barrwell, who is well known among the members of his race in the state of Texas. He has been actively engaged for some time past in doing Humane Society work, and he now adds to his duties that of spreading information among the Negroes of Texas regarding public health matters. Dr. D. E. Breed, executive secretary of the Texas Public Health Association, in speaking of this matter on Monday, said:

"Our executive committee has been anxious to take up education along public health lines among the Negroes of the state for a long time. We have been prohibited from doing this, up to this time, because of financial reasons largely. We believe, however, now that the time has come when we can put a well-trained negro into the field to be of service to the Negro communities throughout Texas. Any community of Negroes in Texas desiring the services of this lecturer should apply to me at the offices of this association, 616 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex."

When is a butcher not a butcher. Texas law tells a merchant selling meat who does not kill or slaughter same, but buys it already dressed, is not a butcher in contemplation of the statutes and is not required to give a butcher's bond, according to an opinion given out in Austin by the attorney general's department of Texas. That means you. Read The Freeman so that you can learn of these things that are worth while.

We are readers of The Freeman. Wright & Warmoth opened a new cash grocery store April 5. The doors were thrown wide open to us. Now, as Colored people, don't say, but do let us all trade with those men. It means bigger business and more work for some good boy and girl of the race. 422 East Sixth street. Phone 1461. Auto delivery.

Mr. A. N. Hicks and wife are still on the job. First-class work is done there. I hope them a success. They guarantee all work. 511 East Sixth street. He is a reader of The Freeman and a new member of the National Woodmen, Live Oak Camp 41. Colored men, women and children, we all have to work, and those that like it couldn't get a better job, that is to cut and handle spinach, but let me say, do, oh, do please put on clothes that are sufficient for that kind of work. Do your best. I mean you.

Sam Houston College baseball cracks are ready for all comers, full of fire, home hitters, good runners, show catchers. Try to meet them this summer.

Mrs. Annie Russell, one of our noted citizens, is up again and was seen on her front porch enjoying the fresh breeze, after a long stay in bed with a slight case of indigestion. Hope her a success.

We must find jobs for our soldier boys as they return home. They can always find a good opening by reading The Freeman.

Fathers and mothers, keep your boys and girls in school as long as you can and remember The Freeman is sold at the World's News Stand, 315 East Sixth street, Austin, Tex.

HEALTH WEEK BIG SUCCESS

IN GREATER NEW YORK

By F. B. DODSON.

New York, —The annual Health Campaign conducted in Greater New York the past week under the auspices of the Urban League and affiliated organizations was brought to a successful close Sunday with a series of meetings held in five different places.

James H. Hubert, executive secretary was in charge of the arrangements.

Sunday with professor John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary of the A. M. E. Church, whose headquarters

Health Law Map of Georgia

horizontal black lines are counties in which the operation of the law was suspended by the war, and which expect soon to reinstitute their county health departments.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN IN MACON

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
APRIL 28, 1918

Drive Will Be Carried on This Week by Red Cross and Public Health Service.

Dr. Faulkner Here for Series of Lectures to White People and to Negroes.

An anti-tuberculosis campaign is to be waged in Macon during the coming week, in connection with the regular work that is being done by the Red Cross and the public health service.

Dr. J. P. Faulkner, of Atlanta, director of the division of tuberculosis of the State Board of Health, will arrive here today, according to the announcement of J. Clay Murphey, chairman of the local Red Cross anti-tuberculosis committee, and will deliver a series of talks to Macon people.

Dr. Faulkner is secretary of the Raoul foundation, which is engaged in anti-tuberculosis work throughout the country.

Carelessness Is Dangerous.

"There are only 300 cases in Macon," said Mr. Murphey yesterday, "but the great difficulty comes from the carelessness in caring for patients. Many do not believe that they have the disease and hence are careless. The people are to be taught the proper care of patients and precautionary measures against its spread."

There are two Red Cross nurses engaged in anti-tuberculosis work in Macon now. Clinics are being held for the treatment of these cases.

Dr. Faulkner's first address will be at a mass meeting of negroes at the negro Pythian castle at 5 o'clock this evening. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a luncheon in his honor at the Hotel Lanier.

The program for his meetings here follows:

Sunday Afternoon.

5 p.m. Mass meeting (negro), negro Pythian Castle.

Monday.

10:30. Colored ministers at Holsey Chapel, Washington Avenue.

11:30. White ministers at Y. M. C. A.

1:15 p.m. Luncheon at Lanier hotel.

3:00 p.m. Negro teachers' meeting, Green Street school.

4 p.m. White teachers' meeting, Lanier high school.

Tuesday.

10 a.m. Meeting, Lanier high school.

11 a.m. Meeting Central City College (negro).

12 a.m. Meeting, Ballard school (negro).

3 p.m. Mass meeting social service agencies, Chamber of Commerce auditorium.

TO INSPECT NEGRO SECTIONS OF CITY FOR CLEANLINESS

Following the division of the colored sections of the city into eighteen zones, a special committee appointed by the Anti-Tuberculosis association, will inspect each of

these zones on June 3, with a view to encouraging the cleaning up campaign being waged in these sections.

The committee of inspection is composed as follows:

H. H. Pace and Heman Perry, Standard Life Insurance company; S. W. Walker, Pilgrim Life Insurance company; T. K. Gibson, Fire-side Insurance company; J. C. Lindsay and H. W. Russell, Atlanta Mutual Life Insurance company; T. T. Taylor, Guaranty Mutual Insurance company; J. D. Whitlow, Georgia Mutual Life Insurance company, and C. L. Harper, North Carolina Mutual Insurance company, also Mrs. H. R. Butler, chairman of the campaign.

The inspection is to be made a great occasion, the committee going in automobiles with flags and banners to indicate their mission. A committee from each neighborhood will meet them and escort them over the zone. After the city has been covered the inspectors will decide upon the winning community. The national loving cup won by the negroes of Atlanta in 1917 will be awarded—the name of the winning zone and year will be engraved upon it, but it can be won from this section later by some other zone surpassing it in cleanliness and beauty.

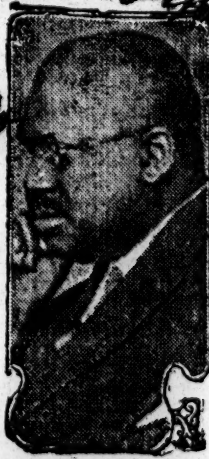
This organized effort on the part of the colored people aims to work for the betterment of the health of Atlanta and to make the best use of the facilities they have at hand.

DR. A. W. WILLIAMS WILL LECTURE IN EUROPE

Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, health editor of this paper, has been commissioned by the National War Work Council upon the advice of Dr. V. A. Evans, health

editor of the Chicago Tribune, and Dr. Earl E. Hubbell, executive personal secretary of the central military department, to deliver, as a specialist, lectures to soldiers in the various army posts overseas. Dr. Williams was one of five chosen for this work, and the only one of our group to receive the rare and distinctive honor.

For over twenty years Dr. Williams has been foremost in all matters appertaining to the welfare of the people along the lines of sanitation and right living. His reputation is nation wide, and, while it is a great personal sacrifice to give up at this time his large, lucrative practice, he feels it to be a patriotic duty, and is willing to render service in every way possible to retain the confidence imposed in him by those who are gracious enough to select him to do this work, and to give to those in need the benefit of his storehouse of knowledge. Dr. Williams is a happy selection, being well qualified, a ready mixer, an effective speaker, and, above all, well skilled in the scientific lines which he is to present to the soldiers.



Dr. Williams

Counties printed solid black in the above map are those which have adopted the Ellis health law and now have salaried health commissioners; dotted counties are those in which two successive grand juries have recommended the adoption of the act (among these Clarke should be included); counties with vertical black lines have one grand jury recommendation; those with

Health—1919

Negro "Clean-Up" Campaign

For Summer Months Opens

ATLANTA GAZETTE-CONSTITUTION
APRIL 28, 1919

The representative negroes of Atlanta have organized for a clean-up campaign and will pursue a plan that will insure not only a cleaner city, but a healthier city.

The first step in this campaign is a house-to-house visitation by the colored women, who will visit every colored home in Atlanta. By this means every family will be organized for a definite cleaning program.

As usual, the Anti-Tuberculosis association will furnish free lime for distribution in all the fourteen zones. Following the cleaning up, a portable clinic will be conducted in each zone. The equipment will be furnished by the Anti-Tuberculosis association, but colored doctors and nurses will conduct these clinics. Patients will be referred to established clinics in the city for continued treatment according to the program of last year.

Colored ministers, doctors, nurses, teachers, Parent-Teacher association, Kindergarten associations, insurance companies, social workers and all organized bodies among the colored people are taking part in this campaign.

Insurance Companies Aid.

The following insurance companies are among those financing the movement: Standard Life, Atlanta Mutual, Fireside Mutual, Pilgrim Life and Health and Georgia Mutual.

The literature to be distributed consists of several thousand schedules of work, instructions for workers and health rules.

Last year the colored people of Atlanta won the national loving cup offered as a reward to the community doing the most thoroughly organized and far-reaching work.

The clean-up campaign is directly in line with the government plans for better sanitation and public health, and will be carried by those negroes in Atlanta who were organized last year under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis association for a medico-educational campaign which covered a period of three months of intensive work and five months of follow-up work.

They have made permanent this organization, under which all civic and war activities are being conducted. It is now known as the "War Camp Service Committee."

They conducted the Red Cross Christmas campaign of last winter, and the health drive of this summer will be done by it. The Liberty Loan drive is being pushed by this organization.

The organization consists of the following zones and boundaries, with active units organized and at work:

The Zone Workers.

Divisions of city:

Zone A is bounded on north by Tenth street, on east by State street, on south by North avenue, and west by Ashby street. Two or three units organized and at work.

Zone B is bounded on the north by Simpson street, east by Southern railroad, on south by Tattall street, and west by Ashby street. Six units organized and working.

Zone C is bounded on north by Tattall street, east by Central of Georgia railroad, south by Central of Georgia railroad and North Lawn street, and on

west by Ashby street.

Zone D is bounded on north by Southern shops and Southern railroad, on east by Pryor street, south by University avenue, and west by Stewart avenue. Eight units organized and working.

Zone E is bounded on north by North avenue, on east by Boulevard, on south by Forrest avenue, and west by Peachtree street. No units yet formed.

Zone F is bounded on north by Forrest avenue, on east by Boulevard, south by Auburn avenue and the west by Courtland street. Four units now formed and expects to organize more.

In Zone G.

Zone G is bounded on the north by Highland avenue, on east by Southern railroad and Atlanta compress, on south by Georgia railroad, and west by Boulevard. Three units organized and active.

Zone H is bounded on north by Auburn avenue, on east by Boulevard, south by Georgia railroad, and west by Courtland street. No units yet organized.

Zone I is bounded on north by Georgia railroad, on east by South Boulevard, on the south by Belt line, and on west by Capitol avenue. Nine units active and thirteen organized.

Zone J is bounded on north by Atlanta (this is South Atlanta), east by city limit, south by Brown street, and west by city limits. Five units organized.

Zone K, (Reynolds town).

Zone L, University Park, including all territory west of Ashby street where negroes live.

Zone M is bounded on north by Whitehall street, on east by Capitol avenue, on south by Southern railroad, and Southern shops, on west by Stewart avenue. Three units organized.

Zone N, Edgewood district.

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

A QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

No person in any wise conversant with the situation in the average Southern city will fail to agree with the common-sense views of the author of the article on the colored people and proper sanitation which appeared in The Star of yesterday.

The facts he emphasizes are incontrovertible, and there ought to be more attention paid to this important matter, not only in Portsmouth, but in every city having a large colored population.

Leaving aside all considerations of humanity and decency, which alone would be sufficient to compel action by a community having any re-

gard for its proper duty to itself and all its citizens, the law of self protection and self preservation ought to operate to correct conditions that imperil the health of the entire community.

It is absurd to think that part of a community can be kept in good sanitary condition, and still expect immunity from disease and contagion originating in another part of the same town, where proper supervision over sanitary matters is lacking.

The colored residential section must be kept as clean as any other part of a city if the public health is to be safeguarded, for, as the author of the article in question declares, it is from that part of the city that the cooks, the nurses, the laundresses, the chauffeurs and the house servants come, and the intimate relations existing between these and the families in which they work forms a chain along which the disease that may result from insanitary conditions in the colored quarter will very speedily travel to the white residence.

This is one very potent reason for action, and the other is none the less compelling. A city must give proper attention to the health of all its people. This is an opportune time to extend the clean-up campaign now under way to the colored people of the city, and to give them practical instruction in the need for keeping their premises in good shape. Meantime, the city government should see to it that the sanitation of the colored quarter is made as perfect as possible.

BEGIN HEALTH WEEK CAMPAIGN TO AID

NEGRO RACE

RICHMOND VA LEADER
APRIL 15, 1919

Work Started in Virginia to Make Homes Clean and Sanitary.

Hampton, Va., April 15.—(Special.)

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia announces that its sixth annual clean-up campaign for the week beginning yesterday was favorably begun. "Public health officers maintain that communicable disease is the greatest menace to the permanent existence of the American negro," the society states in its announcement to the press.

The state board of health is issuing, as usual, for the Negro Organization Society a health bulletin especially adapted for the clean-up week campaign.

"Health Sunday" was observed yesterday in the colored churches throughout Virginia. The society asked every colored minister to preach a sermon on health and to urge the people to co-operate with school officers and school teachers in making all the schools of Virginia sanitary.

Throughout "Health Week" the colored people will be urged to make their homes and surroundings clean and sanitary. They will be asked to whitewash and paint their houses, out-buildings and fences.

From the Petersburg office of the society—the State Colored Normal school—hundreds of letters have been sent throughout Virginia for the organization of clean-up committees in practically all of the smaller towns and in nearly a thousand school improvement leagues.

The colored churches were asked to help finance the state-wide campaign by taking a collection on "Health Sunday" and forwarding it to the Negro Organization Society, State Normal school, Petersburg.

Allen W. Washington, of Hampton Institute, is president of the society; the Rev. A. A. Graham, of Phoebus chairman of the executive committee; J. M. Gandy, Petersburg Normal school, executive secretary, and T. C. Erwin, Petersburg, field agent.

CORSICANA TEX. SUN

APRIL 19, 1919

discussing "the meeting of negro citizens of the Third ward to protest against insanitary conditions in the section in which they live emphasizes a problem that every Southern city has failed to solve so far," the Houston Post tells us in quite a lengthy editorial, which it closes as follows:

The Post is not singling out Houston as exceptional in respect of sanitary conditions in districts inhabited by negroes. What is true of Houston is notoriously true of New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Savannah, Chattanooga, Nashville and Mem-

phis.

Throughout the entire South these unnecessary and unwholesome conditions exist, and in the general reconstruction that is beginning throughout the land living conditions of the negro people must occupy the serious attention of the South.

If these shortcomings were the fault of the negroes, relief might be had promptly, for the law would quickly compel the negroes to correct them. But the shacks in which the majority of negroes are compelled to live, for lack of better quarters, are owned by white men, who regard any kind of conditions quite good enough for negroes.

The ground upon which these shacks are built is in many cases unfit for dwellings. In Houston and elsewhere in these negro sections neither the white owners nor the municipal government seem to regard it important to maintain sanitary conditions which are regarded imperative in the white sections. The consequence is the urban negro population suffers physically, socially, morally and industrially from influences and privations that constitute a reproach to all who are responsible for them.

No one who will investigate the living conditions amid which the majority of the negroes of the Southern cities are compelled to exist, because of the indifference of their white landlords and general municipal neglect, can wonder that crime and social demoralization are so prevalent among them.

If the white people of the Southern cities had to endure similar privations there would be such a shaking up as never happened before, and every atom of influence and power would be invoked to relieve them.

Since, therefore, the negroes depend almost entirely upon their white neighbors for any relief which they may seek, these of Houston make a timely protest and one that ought to receive attention, but on the part of the municipality and the landlords.

But the white people generally ought to stand for improved sanitary conditions for these negroes, because the negroes are helpless of themselves to obtain relief.

Any city in which such insanitary conditions exist must inevitably find them to be an embargo upon its progress and a hindrance to the well-being of its population. The negro pop-

ulation of Southern cities is an industrial population. It is impossible to obtain the maximum of benefit and profit from this large part of its working energy if the city's living conditions are calculated to make for demoralization and degeneracy.

CLEAN-UP ATLANTA CAMPAIGN STARTS

The Constitution
Children in the First and Second Ward Schools Given Half Holiday on Monday to Help in This Work.

The city's annual spring clean-up and paint-up campaign was formally opened Monday, with committees busily at work urging residents to co-operate in making Atlanta the "city beautiful."

School children are aiding in the drive. A half holiday was granted the students in the first and second ward schools, that they might add their mite to the work. They will be expected to clean up the lots of their own homes, and to encourage others in a house-to-house canvass. These canvasses will be conducted each day this week, two wards to be taken at the time.

In the meantime, every store and office in the business sections was visited by special committees urging occupants to clean up the fronts and remove all papers and other trash.

Old and dirty awnings were being replaced by downtown business concerns, while painting and general repair work were going on at different establishments. Associations have been formed on each street to direct this phase of the work, while women's committees are aiding by canvassing the different stores and business houses in the principal sections.

In addition to the large number of children, the entire time of the 100 members of the clean-up campaign committees will be devoted to the work this week. Robert Troutman, head of the committee, stated Monday he expected to make special efforts to have city council enforce the ordinance prohibiting spitting on the sidewalks.

The school children are entering into the work with great enthusiasm, and workers in the movement are confident the drive this year will be conducted along lines more thorough than ever before.

The third and fourth wards will be canvassed by the school children Tuesday; the fifth and sixth Wednesday, the seventh and eighth Thursday and the ninth and tenth Friday.

NEGROES TO HAVE CLEAN-UP WEEK

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
APRIL 12, 1919

The Negro Organization Society, of which Major Allen W. Washington, of Hampton Institute, is president, will conduct its seventh annual health week and clean-up campaign during the week of April 13-18. The state

board of health has issued a health bulletin in the interest of this campaign. Bulletins will be furnished in quantities to ministers, county industrial supervisors, farm demonstration agents, and presidents of school improvement leagues. Requisitions for the health bulletin should be sent to the Negro Organization Society, Mechanics' Bank building, Richmond. Agents have been appointed in the smaller towns to direct the clean-up work.

On Sunday, April 13, negro ministers throughout Virginia will preach sermons on health and direct the attention of the people to the Clean-Up Campaign.

Monday, April 14, will be observed as Health Day in all the colored schools, by order of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The school buildings and premises will be put in sanitary condition and school patrons will be invited to attend appropriate exercises.

During the remainder of the week homes throughout the state will be given a thorough cleaning.

The colored leaders are awake to the necessity of improving health conditions so as to cut down the death rate among negroes. Every possible attempt will be made to safeguard the water supply, remove breeding places for flies, screen homes effectively against flies and mosquitoes, and observe the rules of good health.

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD JULY 14 1917

HEALTH WEEK AT NEGRO Y. W. C. A. HALL

Doctors W. M. Martin, J. W. Tildon, R. A. Ransom and A. L. Taylor have given most valuable lectures to the colored people of this city on civic cleanliness, communicable diseases and the evils of unscientific midwifery.

Mrs. R. A. Ransom, the efficient nurse, delivered a series of lectures on the "Home Care and Food for the Typhoid," the "Rheumatic, Pneumonia, Tubercular and the Diabetic Patient."

Mrs. J. W. Kuykendall, Mrs. Hubb Diggs and Miss Jeanette Armfield gave valuable lectures on "Clean Thinking and Ideals for Girls."

The baby clinic was a success. Mrs. Genevieve Bills weighed the babies, Mrs. Kuykendall registered them and much instruction and medical advice was given to the mothers. Mrs. O. F. Carlson spoke on "The Real Purpose and Need of a Baby Clinic." Sermons for the week on "Scriptural Cleanliness" were given by Reverends H. F. McNorton, R. S. Jenkins, M. H. Spencer and M. K. Curry.

THE GREAT CLEAN UP CAMPAIGN CLOSES

The inspection committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association has just completed a survey of the eighteen zones, into which the city was divided for cleaning. Representatives from five leading insurance companies and Mrs. Hope, educational agent, and Mrs. Butler, chairman of campaign, composed the committee.

The trip over the zones covered thirty-two miles of territory and consumed eight hours of time.

The colored people had done admirably in their cleaning. The trash was piled all about over their neighborhoods awaiting the coming of the city trash wagons. Little children, big children and adults had a part in this great community effort to improve conditions for the sake of health.

The inspection committee made notes of conditions as found and the decision of the "winning zone" will be determined by not only looks, but community effort as well, which would include work by greatest number of groups, households, school children, kindergarten children, societies and clubs, etc. Upon such points will the "loving cup," which was won as a national prize by the colored people of Atlanta in 1917, will be awarded. The name of the winning zone and the year will be engraved upon the cup which will be retained until it is won by some other section.

The committee was met in each zone by the chairman of the zone and escorted throughout the section. The people have now cleaned their premises, piling up the trash and they need vines and flowers to beautify the neighborhoods. The Anti-Tuberculosis Association, therefore, requests the public to make donations of rose cuttings, vines, flower seeds and plants that these barren districts may be made to blossom. Please send such donations to 23 E. Main street, Rose Lowe, secretary.

NEGRO RACE IS DYING OFF, U. S. FIGURES SHOW

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JUNE 12, 1919

Births In Louisville Are 51.3 Per Cent. Below Deaths.

Statistics prepared by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce show what long has been held by the medical profession to be true, that the negro race in the cities is dying off.

Louisville's figures prove this. The figures for 1917 show that in Louisville there were 4,112 births—3,593 white and 519 negro.

The total excess of births over deaths for the year was only four and nine-tenths per cent., because while the excess of white births was 25.9 per cent. over white deaths, negro births fell below the deaths by 51.3 per cent.

Statistics show the total births in Kentucky in 1917 were 61,698, being more than eighty-eight and five-tenths per cent. of the number of deaths for the year and that there were eighty-seven and one-tenth deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand living births.

The infant mortality in Kentucky was high because of the great number of deaths of negro babies.

While the State's figure in 1917 was 87.1 per thousand, the figure for the city of Louisville was 96.5 per thousand. This again was attributable to the negro deaths, for while the deaths of white babies under 1 year numbered 36.6 per thousand, negro babies died at the rate of 165.7 per thousand.

The reports from the registration area show the birth of 14,394 pairs of twins and 155 sets of triplets in 1917—in all 29,253 infants, or a little more than 2 per cent. of the total number born.

The following is a comparison of births, excess of births over deaths, and infant mortality in 1917 in Indiana and Kentucky:

States	Number of births	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 living births	Excess of births over deaths (per cent.)
Indiana	63,144	58.9	85.8
Kentucky	61,698	88.5	87.1

The table below shows how the low colored birth rate pulls down Louisville's total births as compared with Indianapolis:

Area	Number of births	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 living births	Excess of births over deaths (per cent.)
Ind.: Indianapolis	5,955	30.0	92.2
Ky.: Louisville	4,112	4.9	96.5
White	3,593	25.9	86.6
Colored	519	51.3	165.7

*Percentage by which births fell below deaths.

Sanitation For Negroes.
Up in Baltimore an effort is in progress to revive a work which in our judgment ought to be initiated also in Charleston, namely, the improvement of housing and health conditions among the negroes. Baltimore had begun a campaign of this kind several years ago and a representative commission had made a fairly comprehensive study of the situation, but the movement was halted by the war. It is felt that it should be started up again, figures recently made public having disclosed, as The News and Courier noted the other day, that deaths among negroes in Baltimore considerably outnumber births, and tuberculosis, deaths from which among the whites have decreased, having on the other hand shown a tendency to increase among the negroes.

In some respects a very notable improvement in health conditions among the colored people of Charleston has been effected in the past three or four years, chiefly through the closing of the vaults in some sections, the making of sewerage connections and the extension of water facilities. This is only a preface to the work that needs to be done. In Baltimore the commission referred to above found that there were at that moment about 20,000 houses occupied by negroes. The negro population of Baltimore then numbered, we believe, around 80,000, so that this would put on an average about four colored people to each

house. Nothing is said about the character of the houses, but whatever that may have been it is clear that the overcrowding of negroes in Baltimore could have compared with the like condition which exists in Charleston.

We have talked often in the past of the necessity of bringing about better housing and sanitary conditions among the negroes of Charleston, and little has come of the talk. The time was probably not ripe. Unquestionably the problem locally is a very difficult one, highly complicated and beset with snags at every turn. But conditions would seem to be reaching a point where it ought to be possible to make a real beginning at eradicating a state of affairs which has been a reproach to Charleston for many years and a very real menace to the city.

The ramshackle tenements in the lower part of the city are a fire hazard of the worst sort. They are crowded with negroes, who live under conditions which are thoroughly favorable for the spread of disease. It is a matter of the largest public concern that such a situation be remedied. Has not the time come when it can be remedied? A survey in Charleston similar to that which is proposed for Baltimore would determine.

NEGRO CITIZENS WILL CELEBRATE CLEAN-UP WEEK

ANNISTON ALA EVE STAR AUGUST 15, 1919

The end of the clean-up week among the negro citizens this week will be marked as an event by the gathering at the playgrounds on the corner of Sixteenth street and Dooley avenue Friday night. The play ground is being prepared for the meeting, the negro merchants have contributed some nice prizes for the winners.

The race between the teams gathering tin cans and buckets and otherwise cleaning up all of the city is a hot one and the decision of the judges on Friday will be awaited with interest.

HEALTH MEETING OF NEGROES WILL BE HELD SUNDAY

A mass meeting of negro men and women will be held Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the A. M. E. Church, Madison avenue, to discuss health measures, pursuant to a call issued by officials of the United States Public Health Service. A large crowd is expected. Measures recently adopted by the government for the suppression of venereal diseases will be discussed. Talks will be made by Dr. F. C. Makepeace, Lieutenant H. G. Galt and others.

Champion Clean-Up Title Won by Albert Miles, Negro

CINCINNATI O. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 26, 1919

Albert Miles, aged 13, negro, is the champion clean-up campaigner of the territory extending from Cutter street westward, between Fourth and Fifth streets. When the clean-up campaign was started in the spring the children of this section were organized by Miss Drucilla Clay, under the auspices of the Better Housing League.

A War Savings Stamp was offered as prize for the best record. According to a survey of the activities of these children the Miles boy made the best showing by keeping his yard free of debris, placing covers on refuse cans, putting fence and gate in repair, planting flowers in his yard and keeping his little lawn neatly trimmed with a sharpened table knife.

The boy lives at 713 West Fifth street and is in the fifth grade of the Harriet Beecher Stowe School. He will be presented with the War Savings Stamp at a meeting of the parents of the children and the youngsters themselves at Sinton Park next Friday.

Captain J. J. Conway of the Clean-Up and Paint-Up Committee will make the presentation.

A MENACE TO THE CITY

HEALTH

In the northern and western sections of the city of Mobile there are large numbers of Negro homes which are unprovided with city water because there is no city water there. There is no sewerage and no hydrant water. To have such an area so thickly populated left devoid of the essentials of health and cleanliness is a sad reflection on our city and a very dangerous menace to the general health and well being of the entire community. One wonders that we have had no epidemic or pestilence to arise from such conditions, conditions unwholesome in the extreme. However, we should not be surprised at most any time to be assailed by a visitation of some repulsive and deadly contagious disease or diseases springing out of one or both of these sections as a result of their neglect.

What our city should be interested in is the health of the entire community and not the health of a few sections. To provide adequate water supply and sewerage facilities for certain sections and leave other sections without or to furnish certain citizens with those needed and most important accommodations and deny them to cer-

tain other citizens is to follow a policy that is just as sure to eventuate in harm and havoc as the sun is to rise tomorrow morning. Disease germs have no regard for the color of a man's skin. Disease will seize upon the most favored child of the city's most aristocratic boulevard as quickly and as certainly as it will attack the most neglected ragamuffin of the city's worst slums. Disease germs set at liberty travel far and fast and are inhaled by many and divers persons. Miasmatic conditions prevailing in any one section of a community constitute an abiding menace to every other section however well protected and threatens the life of every individual even though distant from the area infected.

As a mere matter of justice and decency water works should be extended through the sections under special consideration. As a matter of community health and protection they should be given water and sewerage accommodations. But if for no other reason than for individual and family protection, the servant employing class of our white citizens should see to it that those sections be provided with the necessary facilities for health and cleanliness as a safeguard for themselves.

A great many of the wealthy and servant employing white citizens secure their help from those sections of the city that are totally devoid of any water supply. And whatever disease conditions obtain in those neglected sections the white people whom the individuals from those sections serve are the very first to feel the effects of them. To their kitchens, dining rooms and nurseries the germs are immediately carried and their infants, children and families are the first to suffer after the servants themselves. Great quantities of clothes from the homes of white people go into those parts of the city where there is not any city water accommodations and where the worst maladies easiest breed. Those clothes are washed, dried, ironed and remain sometimes for days in the closest contact with the most unwholesome conditions and are returned to be worn, slept on and used for the most intimate contact with the body by those far removed, it may be, from the conditions mentioned, but who are the very first to feel their dire effects. And therefore, we argue that, if for no other reason

than a selfish one, an individual safeguard and protection, the white people should see to it that immediate relief is afforded those sections of our city which enjoy no water or sewerage provisions.

With large residential sections for Negroes where houses are closely built devoid of water supply, with a few common sources of water provided by individuals here and there, with surface toilets in many cases in differently attended to, with unswept streets, ditches full of old water covered with a thick green scum, depressions stagnant and effusive of malignant odors, it is a marvel that Mobile has not already suffered from a deadly disease epidemic, but its escape is no token of security for the future. We appeal to our worthy city fathers and to the good white citizens of Mobile to take quick action in this matter and safeguard the city's health and happiness, and secure health and cleanliness for each by providing the essentials of health and cleanliness for all.

COLORED TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC PROVES A BOON INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS AUGUST 2, 1919

DR. H. L. HUMMONS URGES HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES.

ASKS CHECK OF DISEASE

The July report of the Flanner house branch tuberculosis clinic No. 1, submitted yesterday by Dr. H. L. Hummons, physician in charge, shows the great good that is being accomplished through the neighborhood clinic. The report is a strong argument for a hospital for the treatment of advanced tubercular cases.

The report shows that 131 new cases of tuberculosis have been examined and 16 returned cases, making in all 247 cases since the opening of the clinic last February. Out of these examinations thirty positive cases of tuberculosis were found, while many more are under observation.

The report points out that the purpose of the clinic is primarily to reach cases, especially incipient ones, where there is no physician in charge. In cases where a member of a family is known to have been of tuberculosis, the nurses from the clinic keep in close touch with the family and if others develop a cough or other symptoms of tuberculosis, they are urged to attend the clinics for special examination. In this way many incipient cases are reached in time to effect what seems to be permanent cures, at the Sunnyside sanitarium, where many incipient cases are treated.

Not only are cases of tuberculosis detected early at the branch clinic, but modern methods of diagnosis, including the aid of the state laboratory, make it easy to detect other diseases, and these are referred to the family physician or to medical clinics.

Would Relieve Sufferers.

Dr. Hummons commends the services of the district tuberculosis nurse, Mrs.

Lillian Kakaza, and her assistant, Mrs. Daisy Brabham, friendly visitor and nurse of the Woman's Improvement Club, who give their services and assistance in any way whenever such is requested. They will accompany any physician in charge of tuberculosis patients and continue their visits in such cases as long as desired. Their purpose is to better conditions among colored tuberculosis sufferers. Advice of nurses is urged especially in cases where new families rent property where persons are known to have had tuberculosis. Where such property is rented the nurses see that conditions are sanitary and other regulations pertaining to the general health are urged. In homes where the older members are afflicted and where their care depends on children, the nurses have been especially helpful in instructing the children and young people in the care of the patients to avoid infection. The nurses work in co-operation with the Marion County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which Miss Mary Meyer is the executive secretary. Through various agencies where it is desired patients are supplied with comforts which they are unable to provide for themselves.

Dr. Hummons advises the greatest need in the city is a hospital or other suitable accommodation for advanced cases of tuberculosis. Poor sanitary conditions under which too many colored people are compelled to live have tended, he says, to encourage the rapid spread of tuberculosis. The children, he says, in the many homes represented by the branch clinic and others reported by local physicians are denied an equal chance for good health so long as they are forced to live in the same room and sleep in the same beds with tuberculosis patients. It is not unusual, according to the report, to find families of five or six living in two rooms where one or more members of the family are in the advanced stages of tuberculosis. He said much of the incipient tuberculosis found among children in the public schools is directly traceable to this source and recommendations have been made to the Marion County Tuberculosis Society.

Need of Hospital Stressed.

The need of a hospital for advanced tuberculosis is stressed all the more for the reason there is no place in the city, county or state where colored patients are received. Since three-fourths of the tuberculosis is among colored people it is especially recommended that something be done to check the spread of the disease.

Although the clinic is favorably located to meet the needs of a large number of colored people, the report shows that other branch clinics are among the city needs. Several patrons of the clinic, especially men who can not leave their work through the day, would be especially benefited by an evening clinic in the downtown districts.

The regular hours of the branch clinic are from 10 to 12 on Tuesday and Saturday mornings. There are no charges to the patients in connection with their examination and any temporary treatment they may receive. The clinic is a branch of the Indianapolis free clinic and is under the management and supervision of Dr. Alfred R. Henry, head of the city clinic. The rooms for the branch clinic are in the north building of the Flanner house settlement and are fitted with modern equipment. Visitors are welcome at all times, and requests for any assistance that can be rendered by the clinic will be granted.

The report extends thanks to a number of individuals who have been interested in families where tuberculosis was suspected and who have put the management in touch with them. Any information concerning the clinic or other assistance can be had by calling the settlement, Automatic 31-263. The settlement is at St. Clair and West streets.

NEGROES LAUNCH HEALTH CAMPAIGN

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD TONIGHT
at Zion Baptist Church. Hope
to Raise \$10,000.

Tonight a health mass meeting will be held at the Zion Baptist Church, corner Washington and Gadsden Streets, which will be the beginning of a campaign to raise \$10,000 in this section for the tuberculosis sanatorium to be erected on the grounds adjoining the South Carolina sanatorium, seven miles from Columbia, for the negroes. This campaign was launched by the State board of health and the Palmetto State Anti-Tuberculosis Association to raise a fund for the partial maintenance of the negro sanatorium.

Fred Moore, editor of The New York Age and one of the most eloquent and profound speakers of the negro race, who is deeply interested in this movement, will speak.

Bishop W. D. Chappelle, Dr. J. J. Durham, Dr. G. T. Dillard and other members of the finance committee of the tuberculosis campaign funds will speak also.

Dr. J. H. Goodwin will preside. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The forest service claims that the national forests furnished the people with \$7,500,000 worth of recreation during the past year. The forests are becoming more popular every year as recreation grounds.

HEALTH TALK TO BE MADE TO THE NEGRO TEACHERS

Dr. Robert Olesen, passed assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, Saturday announced that he and his staff will visit two of Montgomery's negro educational institutions for the purpose of talking to the teachers and students on health and hygiene. Dr. Olesen is bending every effort toward obtaining the co-operation of the negro population in the health work that is being done here by the government.

The health experts will visit Mrs. White's industrial school for negroes at High and South Union streets, Tuesday, May 14, at 2:30 p. m. Talks will be made by Dr. Olesen, Dr. Elizabeth E. Adamson, Mrs. Susan Baker, Miss Ruth Adamson, Miss Mary Alexander, Dr. F. C. Makepiece, Dr. C. W. Metz, Lieutenant Gal and Dr. Wilson, one of Montgomery's best known negro physicians.

The same group, to whom will be added Dr. E. J. Prather, will visit the State Normal school for negroes Wednesday afternoon, May 15, at 2 o'clock.

A STATE CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO HEALTH

Raleigh, N. C. - For a year North Carolina has been enlisting its colored citizens in a systematic war on disease among Negroes. Dr. McBrayer, Chief of the Bureau of Tuberculosis, is in charge of the work. A state Director of Education and Health Work among Negroes has been appointed, who in 1918 organized 410 Negro Community Leagues, with a membership of over 15,000.

The leagues have a standing committee on tuberculosis which visits every case, instructs the family in

methods of cure, and how to avoid contagion. It oversees the carrying out of these instructions, and also attends to general sanitation. Other committees give special attention, as needed, to cases of typhoid, measles and other contagious diseases. One committee is charged with educating the colored neighborhood in regard to water supply and sanitary out-houses. Other committees look after school sanitation, and promote pig and canning clubs, gardening, home improvements, etc.

The secretary fills out monthly and sends to Dr. McBrayer a printed report provided by the State Board of Health for listing births and deaths; all cases of illness, with names of attending physicians; sanitary closets installed; school and home improvements secured through the league's activity; public meetings, held, etc.

Last year 494 public meetings were held, with white and colored speakers, reaching nearly 60,000 Negroes. 112,000 more were reached by the distribution of literature provided by the State Board of Health, and by visits of league members. The Negroes have responded so well to these efforts that the work has been enlarged for the current year.

This broad conscriptive policy makes its own strong appeal to the common sense of the state as well as on humanitarian and economic grounds. Its success is largely indebted to the state policy, pursued through years, of building up public schools for Negroes in city and country, and so securing an enlightened Negro leadership. North Carolina realizes that the health of the state must be built up, regardless of race, or both races must suffer physical and economic depreciation.

CLINIC TO BE ESTABLISHED AT TULSA
Tulsa, Okla., Sept. 24.—About 15 Negro doctors doing a regular practice among people of their own race in Tulsa have said that 75 per cent of their practice is venereal. This fact came to light when Dr. C. L. Reeder, as county superintendent of health took some preparatory steps toward establishing a venereal clinic in the North Greenwood Ave. neighborhood. Dr. Reeder said Thursday that the venereal clinic is going to be accepted kindly by the medical profession there and joyously by a large portion of the population.

T. Alexander, the camp community service secretary, has informed the superintendent of health that he is in a position to secure the old Booker T. Washington hospital building to be used by the county as headquarters for the clinic. He assures Dr. Reeder that the best doctors in the new section will be glad to give their services to the clinic, at certain hours, and in every way co-operate with the health department in fighting the social diseases.

AN IMPORTANT DAY

JACKSON MISS. NEWS
SEPTEMBER 2, 1919

September 15th has been set apart by the State Board of Health and the Negro Co-operative Congress as "Health Day" for the colored citizens of the state and every negro preacher in Mississippi has been asked to make a talk that day on the necessity for the registration of birth and death statistics.

This is an important matter, and one that deserves the help of the white citizens. The negro health problem in the South is linked to that of the whites indissolubly. No epidemic can rage among the negroes without menacing the white people.

Looking at the matter from a wholly selfish standpoint, the negroes should be given every opportunity to improve their sanitary conditions.

The entire work of the Board of Health will be given a tremendous urge forward when every birth and death in the state is registered, for these statistics are used as bases for every campaign against disease.

They must, therefore, be accurate and full.

There is no doubt that the negroes will meet this call, as they have met all other appeals since the war began. Their patriotism has been most praiseworthy, and once the necessity for the registration of births and deaths is explained to them, they will respond.

Whatever encouragement the white people of the state can give to the success of the "Health Day" should be cheerfully and willingly given.

HEALTH OF THE NEGRO

UNDER the leadership of the Board of Health, Cincinnati has decided that something must be done about the health of its Negro citizens. A symposium of Negroes and white men, doctors and social workers, state and local officials, was held in City Hall on June 27 to discuss ways and means. This meeting is described by one of the participants as "a crackerjack expression of Cincinnati's co-operative enterprise and social-mindedness," and high hopes are entertained that it will have substantial practical results. Dr. William H. Peters, the city health officer, used with excellent effect the unanswerable mortality rates which show

how excessive are deaths and disease among the colored population; pointing out that in Cincinnati their general death-rate is about double that of the whites, their pneumonia rate more than three times, their syphilis rate more than five times as high; that in proportion to the population, three times as many colored children die before birth, and three times as many of the babies born alive die before their first birthday anniversary; that the excess in the colored deaths from preventable causes alone is so great that it accounts for more than one point in the general death-rate of the city. A colored physician, Dr. F. W. Johnson, vouched for the concern of the intelligent Negro population in regard to the matter of health, and for the capacity of the Negro physicians and nurses to take the place they ought to occupy in a scheme for improving the health of their people.

The practical proposal made by Dr. Peters is for a "community health center," located if possible near the center of the colored population, over half of which lives in three con-

gested down-town wards, and including under one roof a tuberculosis clinic, an obstetric clinic, a dental clinic, general surgical and medical clinics, a division of child hygiene, a bureau of venereal diseases, a narcotic relief station, a bureau of public health nursing, and a social service department. Anticipating help from the State Department of Health, the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Oral Hygiene Committee of the Dental Society, and the Outpatient Dispensary of the Cincinnati General Hospital, in addition to the resources of the city Board of Health, the greatest difficulty in carrying out the plan is the lack of a suitable building. While it is contrary to the policy of the city department to ask for contributions, the hope has been expressed by its officials that "by some kind dispensation" a structure for the health center "will be forthcoming."

ST. LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT

SEP. 3, 1919

HEALTH OF THE COLORED RACE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health in Cincinnati the high death rate among negro citizens was discussed and the establishment of a community health center for the race was favored. Representatives of the colored inhabitants of the city asked for practical treatment of the fact that the death rate among negro residents is relatively twice as large as that of the white race. Among the causes that lower negro resistance to disease and his efficiency are poverty, ignorance, bad housing, poor food, race prejudice, lack of opportunity and dissipation. Mortality from tuberculosis and pneumonia is three times as high among colored citizens, and this is the proportion also among children. As a first step toward better conditions it was proposed to establish in the midst of the colored population of the city a community health center, and for this purpose a movement to obtain financial aid has been started, with the co-operation of the mayor and Board of Health.

This is manifestly not a subject that interests one race alone. Public hygiene and sanitation are important to all. No doors can be closed against plagues that find a breeding place in slums. An awful pestilence generated in the unspeakable horrors of the trenches has recently swept around the globe. Tuberculosis and pneumonia, so common in negro habitations, are contagious diseases. Millions of negroes are American citizens, with all that this implies in responsibility and the duties of common service.

Statistics in St. Louis bear out the desirability of the movement approved at the Cincinnati meeting.

NEGRO WOMEN HEAR HOME NURSE COURSE DISCUSSED TUESDAY

The Montanney
Dr. Robert Oleson Explains Value, May Open School

Dr. Robert Oleson of the U. S. Public Health Service in the city, addressed a large concourse of negro women at the Day Street Baptist

church, Tuesday afternoon on general health topics, with special reference to home nursing, and patent medicines.

A large number of the women present expressed an intense interest in the project of a home nursing course. It has not been ascertained as yet under what auspices this course will be given. A number of graduate nurses were present at the meeting and offered to direct the course, in the event that no other arrangement could be devised.

Dr. Oleson stated that in his opinion, the idea of such a course for negro women would be extremely practical and beneficial for the race. "In times of epidemics, it is difficult for the negro population to receive proper care and attendance. In no other way can greater good accrue to the race as a whole than by the education of its own members in the subject of health control."

A number of tentative plans, relative to this course are being discussed of which the most expedient will be adopted by those directing the movement.

During the prevalence of the influenza epidemic several correspondents of THE AGE, from various sections, noted the fact that the colored people suffered less from the ravages of this disease than the whites. Especially was this noted in localities in the South. This statement was recently confirmed by life insurance experts at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Actuarial Society held recently in New York City. A report of the meeting stated that:

James D. Craig, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and Dr. Louis I. Dublin submitted a paper on the effects of the influenza epidemic. They presented statistics showing that the disease caused a greater increase of mortality rate among holders of industrial policies than among any other type, and that Negroes suffered far less than white people.

It would be interesting to know the reason for this comparative immunity of the Negro to this disease. Can it be due to a greater degree of vitality inherent in the race, or has the progress of hygiene and sanitation contributed to this result? At any rate, it should make the insurance people revise their figures as to the comparative mortality and susceptibility to disease of the two races.